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OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.
1940 DUKE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER	
LUDWIG, MATTHEW J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patentdocket@oblon.com
oblonpat@oblon.com
jgardner@oblon.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/814,273	MATSUISHI, TAKAYA	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Matthew J. Ludwig	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 May 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-60* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-60* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the request for reconsideration received 5/18/2007. Receipt is acknowledged, regarding papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d). Papers have been placed of record in the file.

2. Claims 1-59 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 11, 23, 37, 41, 45, 51, 53, 55, 57, 58, 59, are independent claims.

3. Claims 1-59 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Moshfeghi.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

5. **Claims 1-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Moshfeghi, US 6,476,833, filed 3/30/1999.**

In reference to independent claim 1, Moshfeghi teaches:

According to the invention, the application software includes markup language document browser functionality. Such browser functionality acts as a client using the HTTP protocol to request markup language documents (compare to "a ***web page creation unit creating a web page having operational items*** "). See column 6, lines 10-15.

There is an indication of whether the user has unrestricted or restricted network access from the embedded browser functionality. Second, if the user has restricted network access, then the user profile includes representations of all the linking information addressing of all the network resources (compare to "***the web page creation unit creating the web page based on operation-item display information, which is defined for a device where the web page is displayed to indicate whether the displaying of each operation item is needed...***). See column 8, lines 35-50.

The content information display methods taught by Moshfeghi provide web page creation techniques through the utilization of a browser and HTML markup language documents. Furthermore, the reference teaches selectively restricting access to specific content and profile representations of all the linking information addressing of all the network resources allowed to the user. See column 8, lines 19-67.

In reference to dependent claim 2, Moshfeghi teaches:

The first style information for each operation items displayed include a user profile which records for a user a representation of the URI's of all allowed network resources, such as markup language documents. The set of all possible URI's can generally be structured as a tree, or as a

forest of trees, or, generally, as a directed graph (compare to "style information creation unit creating first style information for each of the operation items the displaying of which is needed, based on the..."). See column 9, lines 1-34.

In reference to dependent claim 3, Moshfeghi teaches:

The first style information for each operation items displayed include a user profile which records for a user a representation of the URI's of all allowed network resources, such as markup language documents. The set of all possible URI's can generally be structured as a tree, or as a forest of trees, or, generally, as a directed graph (compare to "style information creation unit creating first style information for each of the operation items the displaying of which is needed, based on the..."). See column 9, lines 1-34.

In reference to dependent claim 4, Moshfeghi teaches:

Restricting user network access to only allowed URIs is achieved, in part, by filtering linking information that is not indicated as allowed in the user profile from displayed markup language documents. In this section filtering methods for HTML and XML documents are described. See column 16, lines 10-16.

In reference to dependent claim 5, Moshfeghi teaches:

The first style information for each operation items displayed include a user profile which records for a user a representation of the URI's of all allowed network resources, such as markup language documents. The set of all possible URI's can generally be structured as a tree, or as a forest of trees, or, generally, as a directed graph (compare to "style information creation unit creating first style information for each of the operation items the displaying of which is needed, based on the..."). See column 9, lines 1-34. The methods of Moshfeghi provide different styles

to network resources presented in the user profile. The set of all possible URI's can generally be structured as a tree, or as a forest of trees, or, generally, as a directed graph. All are examples of different styles of presentation to a user.

In reference to dependent claim 6, Moshfeghi teaches:

Restricting user network access to only allowed URIs is achieved, in part, by filtering linking information that is not indicated as allowed in the user profile from displayed markup language documents. In this section filtering methods for HTML and XML documents are described. See column 16, lines 10-16.

In reference to dependent claim 7, Moshfeghi teaches:

The first style information for each operation items displayed include a user profile which records for a user a representation of the URI's of all allowed network resources, such as markup language documents. The set of all possible URI's can generally be structured as a tree, or as a forest of trees, or, generally, as a directed graph (compare to "style information creation unit creating first style information for each of the operation items the displaying of which is needed, based on the..."). See column 9, lines 1-34. The methods of Moshfeghi provide different styles to network resources presented in the user profile. The set of all possible URI's can generally be structured as a tree, or as a forest of trees, or, generally, as a directed graph. All are examples of different styles of presentation to a user.

In reference to dependent claim 8, Moshfeghi teaches:

Restricting user network access to only allowed URIs is achieved, in part, by filtering linking information that is not indicated as allowed in the user profile from displayed markup

language documents. In this section filtering methods for HTML and XML documents are described. See column 16, lines 10-16.

In reference to dependent claim 9, Moshfeghi teaches:

Nodes A, D, and J, represent root URI's for the home pages of Organization-1, Organization-2, and Organization-3, respectively. Children of a parent node extend the parent URI by one additional relative address. Child node G extends the URI of parent node D with the additional relative address of "TR/". See column 9, lines 21-43.

In reference to dependent claim 10, Moshfeghi teaches:

After logging into the website the application displays application window configured according to directions in the loaded user profile records and the user specific controls. The user then obtains a patient list by activating the Patient List control. See column 13, lines 3-16.

In reference to dependent claim 11, Moshfeghi teaches:

According to the invention, the application software includes markup language document browser functionality. Such browser functionality acts as a client using the HTTP protocol to request markup language documents (compare to "a ***web page creation unit creating a web page having operational items*** "). See column 6, lines 10-15.

There is an indication of whether the user has unrestricted or restricted network access from the embedded browser functionality. Second, if the user has restricted network access, then the user profile includes representations of all the linking information addressing of all the network resources (compare to "the web page creation unit creating the web page based on operation-item display information, which is defined for a device where the web page is

displayed to indicate whether the displaying of each operation item is needed...). See column 8, lines 35-50.

The content information display methods taught by Moshfeghi provide web page creation techniques through the utilization of a browser and HTML markup language documents. Furthermore, the reference teaches selectively restricting access to specific content and profile representations of all the linking information addressing of all the network resources allowed to the user. See column 8, lines 19-67.

After logging into the website the application displays application window configured according to directions in the loaded user profile records and the user specific controls. The user then obtains a patient list by activating the Patient List control. See column 13, lines 3-16.

In reference to dependent claim 12, Moshfeghi teaches:

Figure 3 illustrates operations items presented to a user in a user-specific format corresponding to the usable function of the external device indicated by the usable function identification information. See Moshfeghi, figure 3.

In reference to dependent claim 13 and 14, Moshfeghi teaches:

The first style information for each operation items displayed include a user profile which records for a user a representation of the URI's of all allowed network resources, such as markup language documents. The set of all possible URI's can generally be structured as a tree, or as a forest of trees, or, generally, as a directed graph (compare to "style information creation unit creating first style information for each of the operation items the displaying of which is needed, based on the..."). See column 9, lines 1-34.

In reference to dependent claim 15, Moshfeghi teaches:

Restricting user network access to only allowed URIs is achieved, in part, by filtering linking information that is not indicated as allowed in the user profile from displayed markup language documents. In this section filtering methods for HTML and XML documents are described. See column 16, lines 10-16.

In reference to dependent claim 16, Moshfeghi teaches:

The first style information for each operation items displayed include a user profile which records for a user a representation of the URI's of all allowed network resources, such as markup language documents. The set of all possible URI's can generally be structured as a tree, or as a forest of trees, or, generally, as a directed graph (compare to "style information creation unit creating first style information for each of the operation items the displaying of which is needed, based on the..."). See column 9, lines 1-34. The methods of Moshfeghi provide different styles to network resources presented in the user profile. The set of all possible URI's can generally be structured as a tree, or as a forest of trees, or, generally, as a directed graph. All are examples of different styles of presentation to a user.

In reference to dependent claim 17, Moshfeghi teaches:

Restricting user network access to only allowed URIs is achieved, in part, by filtering linking information that is not indicated as allowed in the user profile from displayed markup language documents. In this section filtering methods for HTML and XML documents are described. See column 16, lines 10-16.

In reference to dependent claim 18, Moshfeghi teaches:

The first style information for each operation items displayed include a user profile which records for a user a representation of the URI's of all allowed network resources, such as markup language documents. The set of all possible URI's can generally be structured as a tree, or as a forest of trees, or, generally, as a directed graph (compare to "style information creation unit creating first style information for each of the operation items the displaying of which is needed, based on the..."). See column 9, lines 1-34. The methods of Moshfeghi provide different styles to network resources presented in the user profile. The set of all possible URI's can generally be structured as a tree, or as a forest of trees, or, generally, as a directed graph. All are examples of different styles of presentation to a user.

In reference to dependent claim 19, Moshfeghi teaches:

Restricting user network access to only allowed URIs is achieved, in part, by filtering linking information that is not indicated as allowed in the user profile from displayed markup language documents. In this section filtering methods for HTML and XML documents are described. See column 16, lines 10-16.

In reference to dependent claim 20, Moshfeghi teaches:

The first style information for each operation items displayed include a user profile which records for a user a representation of the URI's of all allowed network resources, such as markup language documents. The set of all possible URI's can generally be structured as a tree, or as a forest of trees, or, generally, as a directed graph (compare to "style information creation unit creating first style information for each of the operation items the displaying of which is needed, based on the..."). See column 9, lines 1-34. The methods of Moshfeghi provide different styles

to network resources presented in the user profile. The set of all possible URI's can generally be structured as a tree, or as a forest of trees; or, generally, as a directed graph. All are examples of different styles of presentation to a user.

In reference to dependent claim 21, Moshfeghi teaches:

The content information display methods taught by Moshfeghi provide web page creation techniques through the utilization of a browser and HTML markup language documents. Furthermore, the reference teaches selectively restricting access to specific content and profile representations of all the linking information addressing of all the network resources allowed to the user. See column 8, lines 19-67.

After logging into the website the application displays application window configured according to directions in the loaded user profile records and the user specific controls. The user then obtains a patient list by activating the Patient List control. See column 13, lines 3-16.

In reference to dependent claim 22, Moshfeghi teaches:

Restricting user network access to only allowed URIs is achieved, in part, by filtering linking information that is not indicated as allowed in the user profile from displayed markup language documents. In this section filtering methods for HTML and XML documents are described. See column 16, lines 10-16.

In reference to claims 23-36, the claim limitations recite a similar apparatus for carrying out the page creation steps claimed in 1-22, and therefore, are rejected under similar rationale

In reference to claims 37-50, the claim limitations recite the method claims used in performing similar steps as those claimed in 1-22. Therefore, the claims are rejected under similar rationale.

In reference to claims 51-59, the claim limitations recite the computer program product claims used in performing similar steps as those claimed in 1-22. Therefore, the claims are rejected under similar rationale.

In reference to dependent claim 60, Moshfeghi teaches:

Determining whether the information to be contained in a current display section satisfies a prescribed condition based on display configuration definition information from the user's profile records and authorizations. Furthermore, the reference teaches user dictionary records with instructions to format application specific controls responsive to the user profile data (col. 14, lines 1-51 and column 15, lines 1-53).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 5/8/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As presently claimed, independent claim 1 states the following:

A web page creation unit configured to create a web page having operation items based on operation-item display information, which is defined based on a device that displays the web page.

Applicant argues on page 22 of the remarks section that Moshfeghi fails to teach or suggest creating a web page with operation items that are based on the device that displays the web page. Moshfeghi teaches relevant user profile parameters are obtained for the client application when the user is first authenticated for client-server system access. In particular, the allowed URIs that can be accessed by a user is controlled by the user profile parameters. The

client application interface itself is also preferably personalized according to the preferences and assignments of each user. See column 11, lines 1-15. Also, Moshfeghi teaches that browser specific controls and data are displayed in the application window in a manner responsive to a user's authorities and preferences indicated in that user's profile records, thus allowing only authorized controls to be viewed. See column 13 and column 14, lines 1-67. Applicant is reminded that claims are to be read broadly by the Examiner in light of the specification. Without expanding on terms such as 'operation items' and 'operation-item display information', the two terms are interpreted as a link within a webpage, buttons, browser controls, etc.

In reference to independent claim 11, the Examiner, again, would like to point out the broad limitations within the claim and expand on the interpretations given to each. First, the limitation that state,

A Web page creation unit configured to create a Web page having operation items corresponding to functions of an external device;

The phrase 'operation items corresponding to functions of an external device' is being interpreted broadly as either a link within a webpage, buttons, browser controls, etc. Regarding the phrase 'corresponding to functions of an external device', there is an indication of whether the user has unrestricted or restricted network access from the embedded browser functionality. If the user has restricted network access, then the user profile includes representations of all the linking information addressing of all the network resources. Moshfeghi teaches that browser specific controls and data are displayed in the application window in a manner responsive to a user's authorities and preferences indicated in that user's profile records, thus allowing only authorized controls to be viewed. See column 13 and column 14, lines 1-67. As presently

claimed, the term 'usable functions' fails to accurately describe the claimed invention and is interpreted broadly by the examiner using the browser specific controls sent to the user based upon user profiles examined when a user begins utilizing the browser functionality of Moshfeghi.

In reference to claim 23, applicant states the Moshfeghi reference does not include all the limitations of claim 23. In particular, the limitation brought to the Examiners attention states the following:

A permitting-function inquiry unit configured to transmit an inquiry about allowability of execution of a corresponding one of the functions for one of the operation items, to each of the external devices.

The phrase 'allowability of execution of a corresponding one of the functions for one of the operation items' as presently claimed, fails to accurately describe what is being queried and is therefore interpreted by the Examiner using the authorization access methods of Moshfeghi. More specifically, the phrase 'allowability of execution' is being interpreted as an authorized access based upon the user profile taught by the reference. Furthermore, Moshfeghi teaches that the browser display is updated in accordance with the determination result to create and focus on the relevant data. The dynamic creation of a home page for restricted users based on authorizations in the user profile. See column 14, lines 15-50.

In reference to claim 37, regarding the phrase, 'creating first style information', the applicant states the reference fails to recite style information. However, Moshfeghi teaches user dictionary records with instructions to format application specific controls responsive to the user profile data. Furthermore, display data layout could be modified to expand a particular display of

controls and data can be resized, rearranged, temporarily hidden, overlapped, minimized, maximized, as window layouts well known in the art. See column 12, 18-29, and column 21-22.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew J. Ludwig whose telephone number is 571-272-4127. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ML

STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER